

THE I.A.S.C. QUARTERLY

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
of the
Numismatic Association of Southern California



Official Seal

4th Quarter
Eighth Year - 1966

PRICE 50¢

Calendar of Coming Events

NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION of SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Big One 12TH ANNUAL CONVENTION
February 9, 10, 11, & 12th, 1967
Statler-Hilton Hotel, Los Angeles.

North State Coin-A-Rama
Redding, Shasta College Campus
April 1st & 2nd.
Gordon Short, Box 1831, Redding, Calif.

California State Numismatic Association
40 Semi Annual Convention
Sacramento Inn, Sacramento, Calif.
April 13th - 16th.
Ace Reiswig, 5518 24th St. Sacramento, Calif.

National Coin Week
Sponsored by American Numismatic Assoc.
April 22nd - 29th.
Rick & Virginia Bronson, Box 241,
Grandview, Mo.

American Numismatic Association's 76th Anniversary Convention
American Hotel, Miami, Florida
August 9th - 12th.
Sidney Smith, 2512 Biscayne Blvd.
Miami, Florida.

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Happy Holidays



During the year I have been privileged to attend many club meetings and have watched with growing interest the many new faces as they have become participating members of our clubs.

May I urge each and everyone of you to attend at least three of our clubs during the month? It is great to be a Numismatist!

The month of December brings many deep and heartfelt thoughts as the beginning of the Holiday Season arrives.

As we celebrated Thanksgiving Day I know that your families and you gave thanks for the many blessings we have received this year.

Men of good will the world over will always strive to make this a happier place. Ever brighter are our hopes for world peace. Numismatists are among those who know what Christmas really means. Let the words of the heralding angel ring out to all - "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Sincerely,

Walter Snyder

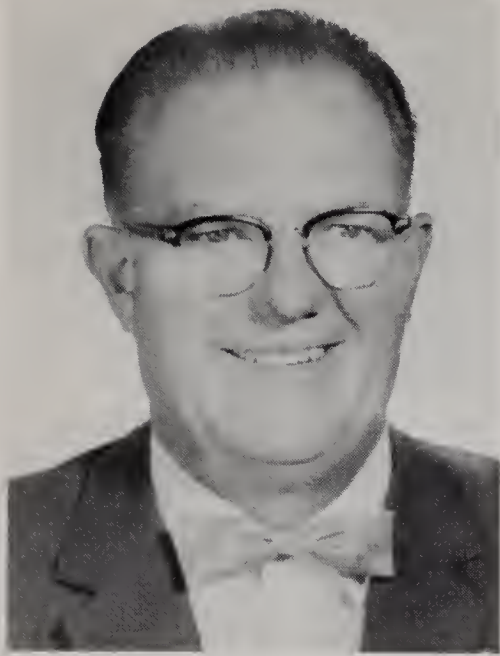
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In Memoriam



In the early morning hours of November 28th, 1966, our 8th President, Richard P. Goodson passed away quietly after a lingering illness, at his home in Los Angeles, with his beloved wife Elizabeth and his devoted family at his bedside.

His loss will be felt keenly in numismatic circles, since as a private collector, his complete dedication to the great number of coin organizations he served so faithfully in so many capacities

brought him in contact with coin people all over the country. Then too, his professional activities as both a wholesaler and distributor of coin supplies and as an auctioneer, made his name well-known to dealers and collectors throughout the nation.

It would take many pages to list his numismatic credits, the offices he has held and the honors he has received from the many coin clubs to which he belonged. He was the founder and organizer of several local clubs. He was a charter member of our own N.A.S.C. He was President in 1961 and was awarded our life membership No. 8. He also held a life membership in the Los Angeles Coin Club, and life membership No. 1 in the Mar Vista Coin Club.

There is no doubt that Dick was one of the most widely-known figures in Southern California numismatics. More important however, he was a warm-hearted human being who always found time to listen to someone's troubles or to share some of his knowledge and advice. One never found him alone at a coin show, club or convention - always he was in the center of a discussion, listening to or expounding upon his favorite subject - numismatics.

Richard Goodson will be sorely missed and long remembered - by his wife, Elizabeth who was his constant aide and companion, by his devoted family, his many close friends and associates, and by the countless individuals who knew him and whom he knew. Last but not least his absence will be felt by Numismatics itself which also will mourn the loss of a good friend and a devoted servant.

Editorial

Fellow collectors, you can justly be proud of your association; today the N.A.S.C. is second to none in its activities and services to our hobby.

Your officers and representatives during the years have helped our association grow from a small group to become the numismatic backbone of California and of the hobby. The conventions, educational forums, the money museums, the speakers bureau and the visual education aids are only a few of the things that have helped you and our clubs grow to become number one!

Today as you well know our hobby is going through a sifting phase, eliminating much of the speculation and hoarding that has afflicted the true growth of our fraternity. This breather is a good thing for all of us; it allows us to re-emphasize the basic rewards of numismatics are education and friendship-----not financial gain.

In our last issue of the quarterly the figures in the contributed article dealing with some of our current problems was inaccurate. The ANA has had a turnover of 3000 members and leveling off of 300 members. No apology is needed-----the ANA has done and is doing more for NUMISMATICS than at any time during its 75 years. Your active membership is the best support to the ANA, NASC and local home clubs that will keep our hobby going and growing.

After 48 years of service, Mr. J. Hunt Deacon is retiring as Numismatologist of the National Gallery, South Australia. With this decision, Mr. Deacon has brought to a close a long and valuable active participation in the numismatics of Australia. His term of 15 years as Editor of the Australia Numismatic Journal would, on its own qualify him as an important figure, but his interest and associations have ranged far beyond this. Today Mr. Deacon is recognized around the world as one of our foremost and honored NUMISMATIST.

Our association and collecting fraternity extend best wishes to you on your retirement.

The Origin of The Dollar

By WILLIAM ATHERTON DU PUY

he colonies which became the United States were British Colonies. It would seem that they would have had shillings and pounds, which is the money the British use. But they did not. They turned to dollars. How, one wonders, did this come about?

he story of the dollar goes back a long time and has quite an interesting beginning. The dollar, in the beginning, had a very long and awkward name. It was called a "Joachimsthaler."

he word "dollar" grew out of that very clumsy term. It all began at Joachimsthal, which was St. Joachim's dale, in Bohemia. In that dale, or valley, in 1516, rich deposits of silver were found. The mines were owned by the Count of Schlick. That gentleman, knowing very well the need of coin, caused a new one to be fashioned out of his silver. On it appeared the face of St. Joachim. The place in which it was made was Joachim's dale. It was called a Joachimsthaler.

This Joachimsthaler became an important coin in its day, for money was scarce. Its use spread westward into Germany. There the first part of the name was dropped and it became a thaler. That term was long used in that country. The thaler came on west, and in the Netherlands came to be called a daler. It was not necessary to change this name greatly when in English it became a dollar.



The First Dollar --- The Joachimsthaler --- Coined by the
Count of Schlick in Hungary in 1516

The terms "thaler" and "dollar" were applied to a good many coins in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In Spain, which was becoming very important in the money world because of the silver it was getting from Mexico, the thaler was called a peso. The peso was also known as a piece-of-eight. These are the same pieces-of-eight of which one reads in the pirate stories. They were the treasure most often taken by pirates in those days because Spanish money was more plentiful than any other.

England was very short of money. She did not have enough of it to carry on business at home. She was being held back, was being kept from becoming a powerful nation because she did not have



Mexican Pieces-of-Eight of a
Later Period

money with which to build ships, open mines, and develop colonies. She had no money to spare to her American colonies. They could not get shillings and pounds. It was because of this that they were forced to use wampum, the shell coin of the Indians in New England, tobacco in Virginia, and skins in the north, as money.

Spain was in a more fortunate position because she had secured large quantities of gold, and even

more silver, from Mexico and Peru. The mines of Mexico, in particular, were yielding shiploads of silver. Spain was making much of this into coin and selling more of it to other nations of Europe. No great amount of it, however, was going to England.

So Spain had much coin with which to do business and England had little. Spain grew strong at that time while England's development was slower.

Early Pieces-of-Eight
of Peru.



Spanish money was plentiful on the American side of the Atlantic. Spain was very active toward the south. She ruled nearly all of



The First American Dollar Looked Like This

America. Nearly all of America south of the United States still speaks Spanish. At the time of the Revolutionary War, Florida, Texas and all the land west of the Mississippi to the Pacific, were under the rule of the Spanish.



The Franklin Cent Made in 1787

Even in the English colonies Spanish money was much more plentiful than English money. The colonists were in the habit of using Spanish money.



First Actual Coin of the U.S. Was The One-Cent Piece of 1793

The most common Spanish silver coins were these pieces-of-eight. A piece-of-eight was a thaler, a dollar. The Spanish said it was eight "reales". A "real" is a "bit", 12½ cents. There are still eight "bits" in a dollar. The Mexicans still say "dos reales" when they speak of 25 cents. In the southwest, citizens of the United States making a literal translation of the Spanish words say, "two bits", and "four bits."

The colonists used more pieces-of-eight than they used shillings. They found this Spanish money which was divided into units on the decimal system was handier than the English money. When they came to set up a money of their own they had as Secretary of the Treasury Alexander Hamilton, who was born and brought up in the West Indies and was accustomed to Spanish money. They adopted the decimal system. This act was of great historical importance, deserving more attention than is given it. It has been of great value to the United States.



First American Ten-Dollar Gold Piece

This Spanish money was one of the easiest in the world in which to figure. The English, on the contrary, was one of the most awkward. This choice of Spanish money has saved the school children and the business people of the United States vast amounts of figuring that they would have had to do had they adopted English money.

"The only trouble with being a good sport is that you have to lose to prove it"

Appreciate Your Club

By RAY WHYBORN

you fail to appreciate your N.A.S.C. affiliated coin clubs, move to Texas; particularly, the Alamo City. You will soon realize how much your club and the N.A.S.C. has done for YOU and your numismatic interests!

San Antonio is located in South Central Texas. We are 180 miles from the Gulf of Mexico and about 150 miles from Mexico. It is warm, but rarely exceeds 96 degrees. The average rainfall is about 48 inches. This is spread over 12 months, so we even have rain in the summer. This accounts for the abundance of vegetation and greenery all year long. San Antonio is the birthplace of Texas independence. Its population is roughly 700,000 which makes it the second largest city in Texas and 15th in the U.S. The population is 40% Latin-American or, as we call them, "bi-lingual citizens", 40% Anglo-American and 20% "Other". A city of this size, and with such history and heritage, should be a "hotbed" of numismatists. It should abound in clubs and publicly acknowledged organizations, but sadly, I report, these are lacking.

To help you appreciate your home club and the N.A.S.C., let me discuss our local clubs. Coin clubs here are operated differently than on the "Gold Coast of Southern California".

We have three, yes, three local clubs. Not one starts with a salute to the flag. As a matter of fact, two clubs don't even have a flag! This is in a city where one is expected to display proper respect to the flag at all times. There is no formal business meeting per se. Meetings are scheduled twice a month at all three clubs. Start time is 7:30 P.M., but if it starts at 8:00 P.M. we're lucky. Guests are introduced, old business is discussed and, on rare occasions, there is some new business. Most dealers do not support or attend club meetings. The only bourse tables are by individuals with little or no selection. A check of local dealers (including some big advertisers) could not tell this writer what clubs there were or when and where they met! Speakers are a rarity. One club, which considers itself an educational club, usually has a speaker. The other clubs, as one of the presidents indicated to this writer, that speakers are boring and most people don't listen to them anyway. Refresh-

ments are sub-standard; that is, if you've ever attended the Upland Coin club which is catered by none other than Ethel Lenhert. There are small attendance prizes, such as numismatic books or several minor, uncirculated foreign coins. There is no free door prize at any of the clubs. They do have a raffle of sorts. One club raffled a Maria Theresa Thaler the other night. Tickets were three for 25 and each person bought only three. The BIG club raffled TWO prizes last week, a 1961 Proof Set and a Chinese Trade Dollar. Tickets were \$1.00 each, and all attendees bought one ticket each. Oh, yes, we have big auctions, too! One club had 17 lots which was a pretty big auction; one club had no lots last meeting. Can you see now what I mean about missing your fine clubs?

Attendance is low, but what is the incentive to attend? No silver dollar proof board like the Downey Numismatists, no speakers, no door prizes like Upland, no 70-to-80-lot auctions like the '49'ers Upland or Los Angeles, no socials like East Los Angeles' annual dinner. Why do people attend? Perhaps, if I tell you how many attend, you will understand this writer's disappointment. Each meeting of these clubs will average less than 20, ten or twelve members and the rest one-time guests. In view of these conditions, this writer is seriously contemplating the organization of a new club to be modeled after the wonderful clubs in NASC Land! According to A.N.A., there are a lot of collectors and numismatists in this town and I wish Walt Snyder, Ed Borgolte, Ann Hall, Marlin Lenhert, Murray Singer, George Bennett and Carl Brainard, and a few others could come down here and get us organized locally.

Collector interest here is centered on coins of Mexico. This is due mainly to the ties between Mexico and Texas, the high percentage of bi-lingual citizens and the closeness of Mexico. Coins are brought in by tourists and relatives of local citizens. Then, too, the fact that Mexican coins were freely used here along with U.S. coins not too many years ago. The King Ranch, largest in the world, is about 200 miles southeast of here. The only coins and paper money used at the ranch, and the neighboring town of Brownsville, were Mexican until 1910, when U.S. money was finally made the standard. Coins of Mexico are plentiful (particularly early type coins) and priced very low. This writer now has the "bug", and has begun to assemble a type set.

When it's all summed up, we like it here, but we sure miss the fine clubs and wonderful numismatists that we associated with for so long. The folks here are friendly and helpful, but just not strong for coin clubs.

In closing let me say, appreciate the clubs and organizations you have, help your officers when they ask you to do a task, support your club and the N.A.S.C! Don't let your club slide downhill. Work hard to keep what you have. You'll be glad you did!!

THE TIDY MIND . . . THE ORGANIZED MIND''

(Reprint from Coin Collecting - The Hobby of Intelligent People)

System and organization, plus imagination, are required for success in almost every type of modern endeavor. A corporation president who is himself a numismatist, recently told us that he places a finite plus value on an employee who is a genuine collector. He says, "Not only does numismatics indicate an inquisitive mind, it also helps to teach neatness and organization". He then went on to say that no man can hope to build a collection of any worth unless he learns values, history and proper organization of his pieces. One hears of many formerly disorganized people who never seemed capable of order in ordinary affairs until they got interested in coin collecting. Evidently certain types of discipline can only be learned if one is vitally interested and aroused. Collecting usually creates this deep involvement. Some people who couldn't be bothered to write down their own home telephone number, have become models of system in arranging a coin collection to their profit. And some of this passion for system spilled over into their every-day affairs. If collecting accomplished nothing more, this discipline of method would probably be enough reward.

ARRANGE DISPLAY

A little imagination can be used to design a very interesting display of any common coin set.

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A.N.A. News

CONGRATULATIONS TO JACK KOCH. At its August 20 meeting in Chicago, the board of governors appointed Jack Koch to the new position of "Executive Director" of the American Numismatic Association. The announcement by President Matt H. Rothert, at the Saturday evening banquet, stressed the great care taken and the careful screening of the applicants for the position by the board before the important decision was reached.

In the field of numismatic, Jack has been active since organizing a coin club while attending high school. He has held a number of offices in several local and regional numismatic groups, including the presidency of the Puget Sound Numismatic Society and the Central Washington Stamp & Coin Club. He became a member of A.N.A. early in 1952 and has been life member No. 330 since mid-1958. Service to the Association includes membership on a number of important committees and chairmanship of National Coin Week activities for two years.

CONGRATULATIONS TO EDWARD C. SCHETTE who after careful deliberation over a long period of time, was appointed by the board of governors of the American Numismatic Association to become editor of The Numismatist commencing at such time as he is able to sever his present employment and arrange to take over the editorial duties from present Editor Glenn Smedley. Upon assumption of these editorial duties, Schette will complete arrangements to move his family to the Colorado Springs headquarters location of the Association.

Recognized in the field of numismatics, Schette was appointed by President Gordon Johnson to serve as a member of the 1965 Assay Commission. He is also a member of the advisory board of the National Hobby Institute and recipient of the 1966 Token and Medal Society bronze literary award, and of the Professional Numismatists Guild educational award for his services as an advisor to the Roosevelt University numismatic program.

By supporting and helping the A.N.A., you are helping our hobby and all collectors. With construction of its home and headquarters well under way in Colorado Springs, the American Numismatic Association is asking its members and friends to donate toward the necessary furnishings and equipment. All donors of \$10 or more are recorded in the Association's monthly magazine, The Numismatist, and in a permanent record to be displayed in the new building. Donors of \$100 or more receive a certificate of appreciation as well. Gifts of \$2,000 or more make the donor a "Patron" of the Association, and \$10,000 or more puts him in the "Benefactor" class. Those who have contributed previously may give additional amounts to reach the special status. Johnson reminds prospective donors that such gifts are deductible in filing their income tax returns.



The Romance of the Large Cent

By GEORGE RONY

When I was a very young fellow, too many years ago to brag about it, I was living through strange and perilous years marked by the First World War and the Revolution, in Russia. Inspired by stories told to me by my father about a group of giants, all at least ten foot tall, who built and developed America, I often dreamed of this country and my oldest and most ardent desire was to go to the United States and to become an American citizen. Names of Abraham Lincoln, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and others were as familiar to me as those of Peter the Great or Ivan the Terrible. Quite often, I impersonated in my childish games an Indian warrior or some other fabulous character of the days of the great push to the West. The books of James Fenimore Cooper were my bible.

One day, my father who was a physician, gave me a present. It was a strange dark coin with a women's face on it, and the inscription "one cent" on the reverse. This then became my faithful companion and from these days drifted a vague souvenir of my flipping the coin in the air and "shooting" it down "from the hip" with one of my imaginary "Colts". The image is so real that if I close the eyes I can almost see this coin again. This was a "Large cent" - the most romantic coin of America, and this is when an infatuation was born with this curious and fascinating coin which will celebrate in 1968 its 175th anniversary.

It came as a shock to me, many years later when I arrived in the United States, to discover, that this dearly treasured coin of mine was one of the most unpopular coins of this country. I dug in to old manuscripts and books and out of this research emerged the saga of this "Large cent" which I will share with the reader.

It was originally planned and the bill of January 1792, authorizing the establishment of the Philadelphia Mint, specifically included a provision that the Portrait of the President of the United States should appear on all coins. Passed by the Senate, this provision was later removed by the House and on April 2, 1792, the Senate gave up the fight, and instead of the portrait of the President, it

s decided, that...“there shall be an impression emblematic of liberty, with an inscription of the word Liberty, and the year of the independence...and upon the reverse of each copper coin there shall be an inscription which shall express the denomination of the piece.”

The first portrait of a President of the United States had to wait until 1909 to appear on the obverse of a coin - the Lincoln cent. (except a solo appearance of the Commemorative Lafayette-Washington silver dollar).

The Act of April 2, 1792, also provided...that a mint for the purpose of a national coinage be...established...and carried on at the seat of the Government of the United States.

That there shall be from time to time struck and coined at the said mint, coins of...copper...Cents, each to be of the value of the one hundredth part of a dollar, and to contain eleven pennyweights of copper.

But the original weight of the large cent which was supposed to be 113 grains, was much too large for such small denominations, and by the act of January 14, 1793, the provisions of the previous act were repealed, and the new weight was established to contain 208 grains of copper. The President of the United States was specifically authorized to reduce the weight of the copper cent of the United States, provided such reduction shall not...exceed two pennyweights in each cent, and in a like proportion in a half cent. This Act contained also a provision about the exchange of such coins into the citizens...for cash, in amounts not less than \$10.00 value...

It was hoped and expected that the new coins (half-cents and large cents) would replace and eliminate from circulation all the foreign coins and the incredible number of various colonial coins and tokens, but these coins continued to circulate and were not removed from the market until the Civil war, when coin shortage caused the disappearance of all small coinage.

One of the reasons for this situation was the fact that the design of the first large cent was not received with approval by the public. Many objected to the design of chains on the reverse as symbolic

Happy Holidays To All

From Some Presidents of our

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Caltech Numis Society



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San Fernando Valley C.C.



Walter Snyder
Downey Numis - So. Hub



Sol Taylor
Whittier Coin Club



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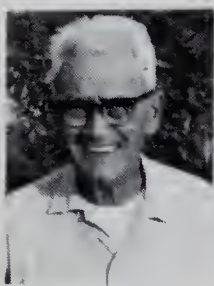
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Cliff Kreisel
Pico Rivera C.C.

slavery. Others found the expression of the Liberty on the reverse as revoltingly idiotic. The coin was originally inspired by model of a French sculptor created to commemorate the victories at Saratoga and Yorktown. So in the face of public criticism the sign was changed, the pole and the cap which were on the original model, but removed for the "Chain cent type", were reinstated, and the reverse was re-designed with a wreath replacing the unpopular chains. But the coins still remained unpopular.

Again it was thought that the reason of their unpopularity was in their excessive weight and so the weight of the "large cents" was reduced again.

The Act of January 26, 1796, decreed that...on account of the increased price of copper and expense of coinage, I have thought that it would be for the benefit of the United States to reduce the weight of the copper cent...by 1 pennyweight and 16 grains in each cent and in like proportion in each half cent, and the same has since the 27th day of December last been reduced accordingly: I hereby give notice thereof and that all cents and half-cents coined at the Mint of the United States from and after that date of 27th December are to weigh, the cents 7 pennyweight and the half cents 3 pennyweight and 12 grains..... It was signed by George Washington.

The coin now weighed 168 grains, but even that seemingly was not enough to bring about the "change of heart" of the public, and on January 18, 1836, there was another Act and another amputation of the weight of the "large" but ever shrinking cent. This time the weight was brought down to 164 grains, and the weight of the half cent to 82 grains. Next time when the axe of resolutions and regulations would fall on the neck of the long suffering "large" cent, it would be on February 21, 1857 when the Act pronounced the death sentence on the "large" cent and the half-cent, and reduced the weight of the cent piece to 72 grains...to be composed of 88% copper and 12% nickel, of such shape and device as may be adopted and fixed by the Director of the Mint.

It took finally 64 years to "reduce" the size of the "large cent" sufficiently to accommodate it to the taste and the pocket-books of the public. The new "Eagle cent" and the Indian cent will soon

conquer the hearts of the public and the collector alike, and strangely spurn on an untold number of collectors to collect the now defunct and discontinued coins.

The main feature of the early types of the large cents was the Liberty head with flowing hair (without and with Liberty cap.)

This design was radically changed in 1796 when the Draped Bust type of the large cent appeared. Although the design of the obverse remained basically unchanged until 1808, the number of minor varieties of the coinage of this period is just as numerous as of the three years of coinage before 1796. We have different types of edging, sizes of lettering, details of the designs of the reverse, different sizes of dates, overstrikes of one date over another, not to mention outright errors and freaks among coins of almost every type. Close scrutiny of larger quantity of coins of this period reveals that almost every single coin is different in one way or another from any other coin.

The list of these varieties is too long for a magazine article, but we can refer you to the excellent book "Penny Whimsey" or to the listings in the venerable Guide Book of U.S. Coins by R.S. Yeoman (19th Revised Edition, Whitman Publishing Co., Racine, Wisconsin, 1966).

In 1808 the design of the obverse of the large cent has been changed again to the so-called Turban Head type, which was used until 1814. Unfortunately, the copper used for the manufacturing of this series was soft and the quality of the coinage of this period generally was not comparable to the sharpness and the quality of earlier (and later) coinage. But this type certainly did not disappoint collectors as to the number of varieties, errors, date overstrikes, etc.

In 1816 the coin was redesigned again and the new "Coronet" type saw the light of the day with a startling number of varieties of size of dates, overdates, lettering, etc. and a wide variety of errors of minor and major importance, not to mention some varieties of the obverse (silly head variety, beaded head variety, etc.)

Most collectors became sadly aware of the ravages of corrosion and

discoloration of copper coins exposed to humidity, change of weather and contact with other chemicals. One of the most common causes of their deterioration was the presence of tanning chemicals used in preparation of leather bags in which it was customary to carry coins. Kept in a leather bag even for a brief time meant darkening and discoloration of the coins and invariably affected the surface of copper coinage.

The early collectors of the large cents seemed to be satisfied with "one-of-a-date" collections. But the interest in the large cents developed rapidly after the coinage was discontinued. Some collectors in the 1860's having formed excellent collections of "one-of-a-dates", began to be attracted by die varieties and found a rich field to expand their collections. This new interest warranted publication of lists and research among available specimens. Coins began to be offered on auctions, and die varieties and freaks began to be described in auction catalogues. This led to ardent partisanship around the nature and substance of die varieties collecting. Some extolled the collecting of cent varieties, others printed discouraging pamphlets about the "crazy" collectors.

Mr. M.W. Dickeson's *American Numismatic Manuel*, in 1859 described the copper cents by date and listed a number of varieties. Further description of similar nature appeared in the *American Journal of Numismatics* in 1869 under the name of Sylvester S. Crosby, who also published a book on that subject in 1897. Mr. Andrews came out with his book on the cents of 1816-1857. The new discoveries which would appear after his publication would be classified as "not in Andrews", as the book became the most authoritative publication on the large cents of its time. It was to be the effort of Mr. Newcomb to further develop and add and describe additional varieties doubling in his reprint of the work of Mr. Andrews the list offered by the latter. His listings covered now about 900 distinct die varieties of the coins. But Mr. R.H. Williamson maintained that this number should be revised upwards. He believes that there are at least 900 varieties in existence.

Mr. Newcomb's *Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine* started the publication of a serial description of varieties of the cents of 1793 from December 1868 to August 1869.

More and more literature followed bringing the knowledge to the collector and inciting him to further research and analysis. The collector became a numismatist, and collecting of coins entered into a new era.

There are excellent listings of available literature on this and related subjects printed in the Numismatists, to which we gladly refer an interested reader.

The first years of coinage of the large cents provided an endless variety of major and minor types of coins, which are the delight of the collectors. In addition to the two major types (the 1793 Chain or Link cent and the 1793 Wreath cent) the inscriptions and the designs of the obverse and reverse provided a large number of varieties within the major types. To mention a few: different types and sizes of lettering, reeding of the edge, combinations of the obverse of one type with the reverse of another, etc.

The description of these varieties not only could fill a book, but actually a large sized fascinating book was written on that subject to which we gladly refer the aficionados - the "Penny-Whimsy" (1793-1814) by William H. Sheldon.

Main differences and varieties of design from 1816 through 1839 apply to the position of left edge of the curl of hair over the figure relative to the date on the obverse of the coin.

From 1840 to the end of the series the differences are very small and confined mostly to the position of point of the bust in relation to the figure below; point of curl to figure in date.

On the reverse the position of sixth leaf on wreath under "d" in "United", final "s" in the "States", "f" in "of" and "c" in America help to define different dies of the coins. Die cracks and failures are also helpful in identifying the variety.

An extremely detailed and exhaustive analysis of the large cents of the period from 1816 to 1857 was done by Howard R. Newcomb, whose book is considered a classic in this field. He lists and describes about 600 varieties of the coins. United States Copper Cents 1816-1857 by Howard R. Newcomb, which is a revision of

the 1883 work of Frank D. Andrews.)

Just to give an idea of the various differences found on the coins, let us examine those struck during just one year - 1839.

The famous 1839 over 1836 overdate was subject to controversy among experts. Newcomb claimed it to be a die break connecting the loop with the ball of the nine. Walter Breen opinion stated that it was in reality a true overdate, probably from an unused 1836 die.

Probably the most popular variety is the so-called "Silly Head" characterized by an additional lock of hair jutting out of the forehead and another curl hanging in front of the ear. Apparently this messy hair contributed the "silly look" by which this large cent variety became universally known.

Another known variety of this year is the "Booby head", a large cent characterized by an especially long neck of the head, providing a "dumb expression" to the Liberty head. This variety had the line under the word cent omitted on the reverse.

It was also in 1839 that the 1840 type was introduced, which initiated the familiar "Braided hair" type of Liberty head, which was continued almost without changes to the end of the large cent series in 1857.

To understand better the underlying reasons for the existence of the numerous oddities, varieties and freaks in the early mintage of the United States coins, one has to be a little familiar with the conditions of the early operation of the Mint.

The first Mint in Philadelphia was located on the Seventh Street on the property which once housed a distillery. It was equipped with inadequate machinery. Inexperienced and ill trained employees performed most operations by hand. There were no sufficient funds available to make it function properly. The only "mechanized assistance" was provided by the use of horses and oxen, but even they were used only for the rolling mills and all the striking of the coins was done by man power.

Steam presses were first used for striking coins in 1836, after the

Mint was established in its new location at Juniper and Chestnut Streets.

The coinage of the early years was small. The mint suspended its operations frequently because of breakdowns, lack of copper, plagues of yellow fever and lack of demand for coins.

Although some of the planchets of copper were made at the Mint, additional bullion in form of planchets were purchased from outside and even imported from England. This bullion was of a very uneven quality and some of it was so inferior that it was a wonder that any coins at all could be struck from it. The date of 1799 is notorious because of the bad quality of its bullion, and most coins show a "soft" strike and an end product of appallingly bad quality. This account for a high rating and price of coins in especially fine condition.

The general poor quality may also have been influenced by the fact that even while the coins were struck, the Mint employees were fully aware that most of the coinage would never see the hand of the consumer unless it would be a craftsman who would melt them again for copper and put them to some other use. As we said before, this operation was so common, that in many cases the minted coins were delivered directly to a smelter, who kept them in the original kegs until such time when he will run out of copper.

The circulation of the large cents prior to 1830 was limited to the large cities in the Eastern States. The limitations of their use was prescribed by their law denomination which made it unprofitable to pay high price for transportation to distant places of destination.

Most services and small articles needed at least a half-dime for payment. Very little could be obtained for a penny and practically nothing for half cent, which were completely unnecessary. So the size and the weight of the "large cent" was the most serious handicap for the coins to ever become popular and useful. And all such things which are not popular or useful, the day came to pass for it to give way to a smaller but more efficient brother - the small cent.

The assumption that coins of the early (mintage) years survived in

mint condition only by accident has never been substantiated longer than in the case of the large cents.

Copper was a very desirable and scarce commodity during the years of the coinage of the large cent. Their face value of one cent (or half cent) was so close to the actual value of copper by weight that it is altogether a miracle that any of the coins survived a wholesale destruction in the melting pot. But it is reasonably sure to assume that the high price on copper, and its unavailability in the United States, were the reasons why most of the large cents prior to 1830 went to the craftsman's melting pot instead of going into general circulation.

Most of the time, the minted coins traveled up and down the country in kegs, changing hands many times and being transhipped to another owner without being unpacked and used for its primary purpose as currency. Fortunately for the collectors, some of these coins were stranded here and there along the line and were discovered many years later in the cellars of the banks, or stowed away in warehouses, waiting for a call of need which somehow ever came. Most of them retained even their original brightness and could be truly considered as brilliant uncirculated if it were not for the tell-tail scratches acquired during the hectic days of transportations. They even had a name for it- "keg marks", similar to what we called "bag-marks" when we would get brand new silver dollars in mint bags.

Proofs of copper cents were struck from almost every year of mintage, and were found having a polished surface fully qualifying the coin to be considered as brilliant proofs, but even these coins show sometimes imperfections and varieties from original dies, cracks, etc. They were generally struck as presentation pieces for foreign dignitaries visiting the U.S. Mint. An almost complete listing of these specimens constitute a valuable part of the Newcomb's book, and even his listings were and will again be revised when once in a while new and unknown heretofore specimens are discovered, especially when some renowned collection or estate is being disposed of in Great Britain or Europe.

Interesting is the fact that some of the early collectors enjoyed exceptional privileges at the United States Mint, as they had a

chance to select their coins from drawers of coins arranged by dates. When their trained eye would discover oddities or rare coins among these specimens, they paid for them only the face value of the coins. However, the employees of the Mint soon learned from this regular visit a few tricks, and of the value of certain dates and specimens, and began to lay aside these finer coins for their own private stock. Shortly thereafter, these profitable visitations of the Mint were discontinued altogether.

When finally the "large cents" were accepted by the collectors, the demand for the new favorite was such that all the early and better coins were gobbled up by the market, and the early dealers in coins were forced to produce an intensive effort and "beat the bushes" to bring everything worthwhile out of hiding. So it is an astonishing fact that most of the outstanding coins offered today for sale at the auctions, are the same coins which were discovered and sold about 100 years ago, some of them with an amazing pedigree of prior ownership. Among the truly great "large cents" only once in a great while appears a new and unknown specimen.

The large cent was minted in every year from 1793 to 1857, except only 1815. During the 64 years in which it was coined, mint records show that 156,288,744 pieces were struck of which there are still 118,000,000 unredeemed, or about 75% of the total coinage. Of course this figure is relative as it includes not only the millions of coins which are held in the collections, but also the majority which were lost in use or melted commercially for copper.

Through the years of the coinage of the large cents and half cents, their existence was on the fringes of legality as there was no provision for government redemption or replacement of worn coins. This partly explains their poor state of preservation in which the early dates are found. The other reason being that they were made of unalloyed copper which is a soft metal and which got worn out rapidly in circulation. Also, many of the early dates were often lightly struck in an attempt to get longer service from the dies.

It was not until the law was passed in 1857, which discontinued the existence of the large cents, that the Government agreed to exchange them for the new copper-nickel cents; a provision which

mains in existence legally until this day.

ne "redemption" measure could more properly be described as withdrawal of discontinued currency which precipitated further destruction by melting down of the unpopular coinage at a rapid rate.

ne report tells us that the United States Mint redeemed and melted down 1,005,215 large cents in 1871 and another 1,500,000 in 1872. At this rate one can only wonder that there are still some of the large cents around to serve the wants and needs of some coin collectors.

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ne English silver crown piece, value 5 shillings may be said to have had its origin in a gold piece of the same name. The crown, an English coin first made its appearance in the reign of Henry II (1509-1547). In the art of consuming money, Henry VIII could have given lessons to many of our present-day political squanders. He had none of modern luxury gadgets on which to spend money. However, on wild building schemes, personal ostentatious high living and women, he managed well enough, to find a means to get through what in those times was an enormous sum of money. The financial history of his reign was therefore, one constant search for methods of raising money to keep King and country going.

At this time, no one had thought of the evils of income tax, sales tax, property tax or profit tax. Since there were no great industries to tax, the government to rob in various ways; the brunt of the money raising campaigns fell on the church and the coinage itself.

Henry took the first step of debasing the coinage in 1526. But by 1542 his financial needs were so great that in the next four years he literally cut his coinage in half by debasement. The Crown Gold piece went from 240 grains of gold down to 162 grains per piece. Silver Groats were reduced from 100 grains to 40 grains.

Edward VI (1547-1553) was faced with a tremendous financial task in trying to put soundness back into coinage. He had struck the last English Silver Crown in 1551. Its fineness and value remained fairly intact up to 1553, when the demonitized and debased crowns were introduced as standard issue.

Club News

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB: The September meeting has 19 members and 3 guests. Ed Riffel has been supplying the club with color slides and movies of numismatic interest. Chas. Flekal showed up with some fine BU rolls and some of his interesting numismatic material. Ken Taylor of Ken's Coins has been laid up in hospital but is feeling very much better now.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB: September program contained the showing of N.A.S.C. slides on "Odd and Curious". Lucky winner of the \$5 membership prize was Thelma Case. Welcome to new member Franklyn Levey. Winner of the U.S. Gold Piece was Max Wedertz. October meeting had the Vice President of A.N.A. as guest speaker, Mr. Herbert Bergen. New members were Mrs. Ming Chun Hu and her husband, who generously gave back the \$5 membership prize she won. Speaker for November was Karl Brainard whose subject was "Knowledge Through Numismatics". Thanks was expressed to Ted Amsterdam, Max Wedertz, Jim Betton, Joyce Brown, Si Kaufman, Karl Brainard, Grace Brainard, Ben and Claire Abelson for donating coins for the Gold-A-Rama which was a great success. Some of the Gold-A-Rama winners were: \$2.50 U.S. Gold Piece - Mrs. David Paul, \$5 Gold Piece - Lucie Rhodes, \$10 U.S. Gold Piece - Lincoln Coin & Stamp Shop, \$20 U.S. Gold Piece - Grace Brainard.

CALIFORNIA EXONUMIST SOCIETY. Held their quarterly meeting on Saturday November 5. There was election of officers and big Gold Prizes. C.E.S. Forum was held at 2.30 on Saturday, November 5, and Guest speaker was Pearl Johnson who spoke on "Exonumia and Lincoln". A big welcome was extended to Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Gould here from Massachusetts.

CALIFORNIA FOREIGN COIN CLUB. Tim J. Browder was speaker at the Sept. meeting and is one of the pioneers in foreign numismatics. He has travelled extensively in Palestine, Israel, Jordan, Egypt and the Arabian Peninsula, and is a recognized authority on Arabic coins. Our president Bob Berman spoke at the Israel Coin Club in September and showed

slides on "Crowns of the World". Ex Pres. Irv. Brotman and his wife visited Coin World at Sidney, their picture appeared in the paper. Sally Marx was unable to speak at the November program but hopes to do so in January. A fine Christmas party is planned for December 9th and is open to all members, with food, games and gifts for everyone. Also plenty of door prizes including a foreign gold piece. Mrs. L. Kohl, Sally Marx and Bob Berman have planned lots of pleasant surprises.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB: September program featured excellent A.N.A. slides on Confederate Currency, shown by Herman Brod. October meeting had 29 members and guests present. New member was Hazel Kay. 39 members and guests were present. Member No. 11, Paul Thornburg won the \$15 membership prize. Hobby Display winners were: 1. Spoon Collecting - Irene Hallett. 2. Golden Gloves - Len Sterling. 3. Indian Jewelry - Thelma Case. 4. Match Covers - Paul Thornburg. December meeting will cap off the year with the election of officers. To celebrate this special meeting, there will be some extra prizes for the membership drawing as well as those who display. And the best treat of all a fine dinner of Ham, Turkey and all the trimmings.

FONTANA COIN CLUB: October meeting had many good door prizes, some of which were: \$10 Gold Piece, 1963 U.S. Proof Set, 1962 Proof Set, 1963 Canadian Prooflike Set, 1937 BU Mercury Dime. At the November meeting membership prize was won by E.C. Van Graefoiland, he took home \$6. Attendance prizes were: 1884 O Silver Dollar, 1884 O BU Silver Dollar, 1945 S AU Mercury Dime. Past President Beretick donated a \$15 book to the FUN Library - The Friedberg Book on Gold Coins. Door prizes for November included 1939S Jeff. Nickel Unc., 1941 Proof Lincoln Cent, 1913 Type II Unc. Nickel, 1906 Small date Lincoln BU cent. 1966 Special U.S. Mint Set, 1951 S Roosevelt dime AU. New officers elected were: President, A. Ben Coon; Vice President, Leonard Curlett, 2nd Vice Pres. Ben Coon; Rec. Sec. Helen Lucas; Cor. Sec. Nan Moore; Treasurer, Sal Campagna, Bernard Russell. Directors: Archie De Vergne and Joe Balsano.

EN CITY COIN CLUB: Charles L. Evans was named new president at the October meeting. Orville Jordet, Vice President and Program Chairman, and Guy Prieur, Secretary-Treasurer. At the November meeting, Dr. Ralph Crawford presented a program entitled Type Sets of Japanese Coins.

LAUREL COIN CLUB: Guest speaker for September was Bob Berman, with his slides on Crowns of the World. A new education program was started, which gives each member a chance to tell and exhibit what they collect each month. A special prize to be given to all exhibitors and speakers at the end of the year. Guest speaker was Larry Crites on Ancient Coins. At the November meeting nominations and election of officers for 1967 was held. Leonard Starling chairman, and committee, Mel Kohl and Ida Berman, Vice Pres. Esther Taller won "Best of Show" award with her Israel commemorative Coin Display at the Hawthorne Coin Show. Many of our members have won 1st or 2nd places in their individual categories. Welcomed back from trip to Israel was Boris Gilman. Installation Banquet will be an evening affair, the second Sunday in January. New members were Irma Magee and Bob Berman, and welcome also to Milton Goldberg.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB: At the October meeting the Nominating Committee named Leona Kohl, Bill Johnson and Al Machado submitted their recommended list of officers. The President attended Torrance Coin Club Gold Draw Meeting and the Lawndale Coin Club won one of the prizes - a 1962 Proof Set in Plastic Case. 3 new members were sponsored by Mel K. Allen, Ronald Leohr and Doyle Williams. Sept. 1st Exhibition winner, Goodyear with Medals of Israel and 2nd place winner was Dave Miller with slides of Hanover Medals.

SANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB: August meeting had Dr. Ralph Crawford of Santa Barbara as speaker on the subject of "How to Collect Foreign Coins." Draw prizes for U.S. Proof and Canadian Proof like Membership drawing prizes was a drawing with the club's emblem. Bob Borie was the winner last month. September meeting program was A.N.A. slides on

Type Coins 3 cent through 20 Cent Pieces. Mr. R.V. Ainsworth, member No. 158 of the Santa Barbara Coin Club was recently presented with a medal, representing 25 years consecutive membership in the A.N.A. at its 75th Anniversary Convention in Chicago. Guest speaker for October, Philip Spalding has sent in his application for membership. Federico Claveria was one of the Display Judges at the recent C.S.N.A. Convention in Riverside.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY COIN CLUB: The Club held their October "Proof, Unc. and Gold" auction in Pasadena recently. Meeting highlights were 1870 Pattern Type Set, 1832 \$2.50 Dollar Gold Piece and a 1900 Lafayette Dollar offered for auction.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB: Ronald Thompson has been appointed as a board member to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Laura Nemex. Ron is well known to everyone. During August a \$5 Gold Piece and a 1964 Proof Set were used for door prizes. The September meeting saw an outstanding program. Cliff and Xenia Kreizel from La Puente showed and narrated a film taken in Greenland. At the October meeting, Jack Williams from Monterey Park spoke on Trade Tokens. Jack is well known in numismatics he was display chairman at the Pomona Coin-A-Rama. Ron Thompson has been appointed Chairman of the Nominating Committee.

SOCIETY FOR INTERNATIONAL NUMISMATICS held its annual banquet in the Williamsburg Inn, West Los Angeles, on December 3. More than 100 members and guests attended this gala function which was highlighted by the installation of the new officers. Ralph Mitchell acted as toastmaster and officiated at the installation.

Named to the official family are James L. Betton, President; Robert L. Clarke, President Elect; Lewis J. Upton, Vice Pres. E. Carolyn Nestruck, Exec. Sec. Virginia Ruzika, Rec. Sec.; and Max Wedertz, treasurer.

Pauline D. Ney, Robert Berman and Mel Kohl are to serve on the board of governors along with the immediate outgoing president Joel L. Malter. The Society has gained a world wide reputation through

its various activities of numismatic research, information aids to the collectors educational programs via clubs and conventions and publications. Its membership circles the world through its corresponders, chapters and affiliate clubs. It is rapidly becoming the Royal Numismatic Society of the U.S. Outstanding event of the evening was the presentation of awards. The award for outstanding numismatic cataloging was given to William D. Craig, for his *Coins of the World, 1750 to 1850*, published by Whitman Pub. Co. A world renowned Great Britain numismatist, Captain F. Pridmore was honored for his numismatic research and writings on Commonwealth coinage and clarification of many grey areas of his original research. For outstanding professional ethics, the board of governors honored Dr. Kenneth Gaver of Montreal, Canada as the finest professional numismatist of the year. His devoted service to the individual collector has been of much value to both the beginner and advanced specialist. Devotion to the society, and in recognition of her zeal and perseverance in assisting the group, won the coveted award for service for Carolyn Nestrick, executive secretary. 2 1/2 inch silver medals, in velvet cases were given to each honored recipient.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB has issued wooden nickels to commemorate its fifth anniversary. They are available to collectors at 50¢ per set and may be ordered from the Torrance Coin Club. *Wooden Money* will be the topic of a talk by Tom Hudson at the December meeting. Mel Kohl talked on the History, Rubber and Numismatics of Liberia at the November meeting.

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB: The Club met in October with 37 members in attendance and 8 guests. Four new members were accepted into the club, they were Ann and Foster Hall, Victor La France and Ansil S. Brown. President Frank Bernard appointed W.K. Erdman as chairman of the nominating committee, he will be assisted by Gene Calkins and R.J. Williams. The elections will be held in December and the new officers will take over their duties in February. The Club does not have a meeting in January. A type set of nickels, shield with rays, Lib. type, Ind. and Jeff. all in proof were displayed by Allan Harriman.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB: There was no meeting in October due to the Coin Showcase which was held Oct. 22 and 23. This was a huge success. The committee consisting of General Chairman, Ed Borgolte; Registration, R. Lindquis; Door Prize Tickets, Peggy Borgolte; Bourse, Norm Johnson, Trophies, George Price; Security, M. McClaflin and Kitchen Mrs. Gibson. Murray Singer was Nominating Chairman for the W.V.C.C. 1967 officers. Others on the Committee were Warren Oberlin and Walter Snyder. 1967 nominees were: Pres. Ruth Johnson; 1st Vice Pres. George Price, 2nd Vice Pres. M. McClaflin, Corr. Sec. Lenora Donald; Rec. Sec. Mary Lou Mills; Treasurer, H. Shirk. Nominated for the Board were Norm Johnson, Charles Eades, Warren Oberlin and Ed. Borgolte. Ed as retiring president is automatically on the board. Coin Showcase "Best of Show" award went to Roy Gray of Pasadena for his unusual display of mint errors. Other winners were: U.S. Coinage - 1. Vena Crow, 2. Paul Lieberman. U.S. Paper Money - 1. Wm Doovas, 2. R.B. Carter, Foreign Paper Money - 1. W. Koonce, 2. Thelma Case, 3. Wanda Pock, Ancient & Medieval - 1. Rudolph Pock, 2. Ralph Marx, 3. Ralph Marx. Foreign Coins - B.B. Crow, 2. Mel Kohl, 3. Ralph Wixson. Medallion Art & Tokens - 1. Joseph Miller, 2. Leona Kohl, 3. S.A. Rachootin. Odd and Curious (including Mint Errors) - 1. Roy Gray, 2. Sally Marx. Professional & Dealers - 1. Mike Hanty. Specialized Displays - 1. Rudy Pock Jr. 2. Wm. Koonce 3. Mary Newell.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB: At the September meeting, Bill Willoughby, famous L.A. dealer was unable to speak through illness. October speaker was John Miles Baker, President and founder of the 99 Coin Co. of San Clemente. Mr. Baker showed slides of various countries visited to obtain their new coins and the process by which these covers are made. Mr. Baker gave away several First Issue covers to lucky people who could answer his questions. The month's display theme was Foreign Coins. A large bronze medal was awarded for the best Display with ribbon for second and third place. The annual Junior Night was held Nov. 11 with special prizes as an attraction to the junior members. The Board has named Norma Reardon, W.V. Tracy & Sol Taylor to seek nominees for all elected positions for 1967.

Member Clubs

ANTELOPE VALLEY COIN CLUB

Antelope Valley High School
4900 Div. Lancaster, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

BAKERSFIELD COIN CLUB

1620 Truxton, Police Dept. Base
Bakersfield, Calif.
1st & 3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

BAY CITIES COIN CLUB

Westdale Savings & Loan Assoc.
2920 S. Sepulveda
West Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

CALIF. FOREIGN COIN CLUB

Community Bldg.
W. Hollywood Co. Park
647 No. San Vincent
West Hollywood, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.00 p.m.

CALIF. EXONUMIST SOCIETY

P.O. Box 1355
Santa Monica, Calif.
Meets Quarterly

CALTECH-J.P.L. NUMIS SOCIETY

Caltech Campus
Church Bldg. Room 168
4800 Oak Grove Drive
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CENTRAL COAST COIN CLUB

Grange Hall - So. Broad
San Luis Obispo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

COINS of the WORLD CLUB

1216 E. Imperial
El Segundo, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

COMMUNITY COIN CLUB

of GARDEN GROVE
Crn. Orangewood & Magnolia
Magnolia Park, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.30 p.m.

COMPTON COIN CLUB

Lueders Pk, Bullis & Rosecrans
Compton, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

CONEJO VALLEY COIN CLUB

Acacia School Auditorium
55 W. Norman Avenue
Thousand Oaks, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

CROWN CITY COIN CLUB

Security 1st National Bank
Community Room
Corona, Calif.
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

CULVER CITY COIN CLUB

Culver City Women's Club
3835 Watseka
Culver City, Calif.
2nd Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

DESERT COIN PROSPECTORS

Irwin Elementary School
Mojave Street
Victorville, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

DOUGLAS S.M. NUMIS SOCIETY

Douglas Globemaster Grill
2905 Ocean Park Blvd.
Santa Monica, Calif.
2nd Monday, 7.00 p.m.

THE DOWNEY NUMISMATISTS

Downey Women's Club
9813 So. Paramount Blvd.
Downey, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

E. LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB

932 So. Gerhart Ave.
Los Angeles, Calif.
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ECHO PARK COIN CLUB

Echo Pk Methodist Church
1226 N. Alvarado St.
Los Angeles, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

EL MONTE COIN CLUB

El Monte Civic Center
3130 N. Tyler
El Monte, Calif.
4th Monday, 7.00 p.m.

FONTANA UNITED NUMIS.

Eagles Hall, Allen & Arrow
Fontana, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

FORTY -NINER COIN CLUB
Girls Club Hse, Southgate Park,
Tweedy & Southern, Southgate,
2nd Wednesday, 7.45 p.m.

GARDEN GROVE COIN CLUB
Grange Hall,
Century & Taft Streets
Garden Grove, Calif.
4th Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

GEN DYNAMICS COIN CLUB
Plant Recreation Club House
5th Avenue at Bellevue
Pomona, Calif.
2nd Friday, 7.30 p.m.

GLEN CITY COIN CLUB
McKevette School Cafetorium
10th & Pleasant St.
Santa Paula, Calif..
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

GLENDAL COIN CLUB
400 No. Central Avenue
Glendale
3rd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

HAPEA COIN CLUB
1216 E. Imperial Highway
El Segundo, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

HOLLYWOOD YMCA COIN CLUB
Hollywood Y.M.C.A.
1553 No. Hudson Avenue
Hollywood, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

ISRAEL COIN CLUB
State Mutual Sav. & Loan
1505 Wilshire Blvd. Santa Monica
Last Sunday, each month, 3 p.m.

LAKEWOOD COIN CLUB
Del Valley Recreation Ctr.
4658 Woodruff
Long Beach, Calif..
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LA MIRADA COIN CLUB
Charolet Anthony School
1600 Barbara Rd
La Mirada, Calif.
3rd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

LAWNDALE COIN CLUB
Oddfellows . Rebecca Hall
120th at Acacia Avenue
Hawthorne, Calif.
3rd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

LERC COIN CLUB
Lockheed Recreation Center
2814 Empire Street
Burbank, Calif.
1st & 3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

LONG BEACH COIN CLUB
MacArthur Park
1325 E. Anaheim
Long Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

LOS ANGELES COIN CLUB
1329 So. Hope Street
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Friday, 8.00 p.m.

MARQUARDT COIN CLUB
16555 Saticoy Street
Van Nuys, Calif.
2nd & 4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

MAR VISTA COIN CLUB
3513 Centinala Avenue
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

MONTEREY PARK COIN CLUB
Service Clubhouse
440 So. McPherrin
Monterey Park, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

NORTHROP-NORAIR RECREATION
CLUB (NRC) COIN CLUB
12917 Cerise
Hawthorne, Calif.
2nd & 4th Monday, 7.30 p.m.

NORWALK CALIF. COIN CLUB
Hoxie Ave. School
12324 Hoxie Ave.
Norwalk, Calif.
1st Thursday, 8.00 p.m.

No. AMERICAN AVIATION
STAMP & COIN CLUB
5353 W. Imperial Hwy.
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Monday, 7.00 p.m.

No. AMERICAN NUMIS. SOCIETY
12145 Woodruff
Downey, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION
P.O. Box 3044
Daly City, Calif. 94015
Meets in Convention Annually

No. HOLLYWOOD COIN CLUB
Glendale Federal Savings & Loan
3730 Riverside Dr. 4th Floor
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
2nd Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

No. VALLEY COIN CLUB
103 San Fernando
San Fernando, Calif.
2nd & 4th Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

ORANGE COAST COIN CLUB
Bayside Village So. Club House
100 E. Coast Hwy, No. 105
Newport Beach, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

ORANGE COUNTY COIN CLUB
100 West Commonwealth
Fullerton, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

PICO RIVERA COIN CLUB
100 Ranchito School
837 Olympic Blvd.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

PILLARS LIMITED
"La Casita"
Bullocks Fashion Square
Sherman Oaks, Calif.
1st Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

OMONA VALLEY COIN CLUB
72 W. Monterey
Monterey, Calif.
1st Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

ANTA BARBARA COIN CLUB
Garden Room
Corilla Hotel,
Rm. Corilla & Chapala
Santa Barbara, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

AN BERNARDINO COUNTY
COIN CLUB
510 W. Highland Ave.
San Bernardino, Calif.
1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

AN FERNANDO VALLEY C.C.
M.C.A. 3rd & Magnolia,
Torrance, Calif.
1st Monday, 8.00 p.m.

O. EAST. SIERRA COIN CLUB
102 North Main Street,
Bishop, Calif.
1st Thursday, 7.30 p.m.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY
COIN CLUB
Huntington-Sheriton Hotel
Pasadena, Calif.
3rd Wednesday, 8.00 p.m.

SANTA ANA COIN CLUB
1104 W. 8th Street
Santa Ana, Calif.
3rd Monday, 7.30 p.m.

SANTA MARIA COIN CLUB
Veterans Memorial Bldg.
P.O. Box 143
Santa Maria, Calif.
4th Friday, 8.00 p.m.

SIMI VALLEY COIN CLUB
L.R. Stewart School Aud.
Simi, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

So. CALIFORNIA ANCIENT
NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
For meeting information
write to:-
P.O. Box 221
Tarzana, Calif.

SOCIETY for INTERNATIONAL
NUMISMATICS
Calif. Savings & Loan
Pico & Overland, W.L.A.
4th Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHERN HUB COIN CLUB
4441 W. Lennox Blvd.
Inglewood, Calif.
2nd Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TRW SYSTEMS
EMPLOYEE'S ASSOC. COIN CLUB
2nd & 4th Wednesday, 12.00 Noon

TRANSPORTATION COIN CLUB
Alexandria Hotel - Dessert Room
5th & Spring Streets
Los Angeles, Calif.
1st Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

TORRANCE COIN CLUB
1816 Border Street,
Torrance, Calif.
3rd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

UPLAND COIN CLUB
Women's Club, 738 No. Euclid Ave.
Ontario, Calif.
3rd Saturday, 8.00 p.m.

VALLEY COIN CLUB
Men's Club
Los Alamos, Calif.
2nd Tuesday, 8.00 p.m.

VANDENBERG NUMIS. SOCIETY
Mesa Service Club,
Vandenberg AFB
Vandenberg, Calif.
1st & 3rd Thursday, 7.00 p.m.

VENTURA COUNTY COIN CLUB
Ventura Recreation Center
1261 E. Main Street,
Ventura, Calif.
2nd Monday, 8.00 p.m.

VERDUGO HILLS COIN CLUB
Masonic Temple
7216 Valmont
Tujunga, Calif.
1st Tuesday, 7.30 p.m.

WEST VALLEY COIN CLUB
Reseda Women's Club
7901 Lindley Avenue
Reseda, Calif.
4th Sunday, 2.00 p.m.

WHITTIER COIN CLUB
Parnell Park
Scott Ave & Santa Fe
Whittier, Calif.
2nd Friday, 8.00 p.m.

OXNARD COIN CLUB
Oxnard, California

NOTICE

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NEW POSTAL REGULATIONS MAKE IT ESSENTIAL
THAT ALL ADDRESSES CONTAIN THE ZIP CODE
NUMBER. IF, WHEN YOU RECEIVE THIS
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